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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PHILLIP RACIES, On Behalf of Himself
and All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

QUINCY BIOSCIENCE, LLC, a
Wisconsin limited liability company,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:15-cv-00292 HSG

~~[PROPOSED]~~ **STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

Complaint Filed: January 21, 2015
Trial Date: None Set

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery

1 and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the
2 limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the
3 applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3,
4 below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential
5 information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be
6 followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the
7 court to file material under seal.

8 **2. DEFINITIONS**

9 **2.1 Challenging Party:** a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of
10 information or items under this Order.

11 **2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items:** information (regardless of how
12 it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under
13 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

14 **2.3 Counsel (without qualifier):** Outside Counsel of Record and House
15 Counsel (as well as their support staff).

16 **2.4 Designating Party:** a Party or Non-Party that designates information or
17 items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as
18 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

19 **2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material:** all items or information, regardless of
20 the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among
21 other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated
22 in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

23 **2.6 Expert:** a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter
24 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an
25 expert witness or as a consultant in this action.

26 **2.7 House Counsel:** attorneys who are employees of a party to this action.
27 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside
28 counsel.

2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."

2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of

1 publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the
2 public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the
3 Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the
4 disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation
5 of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall
6 be governed by a separate agreement or order.

7 4. DURATION

8 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations
9 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise
10 in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the
11 later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice;
12 and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals,
13 rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing
14 any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

15 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

16 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.
17 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this
18 Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies
19 under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection
20 only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that
21 qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications
22 for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of
23 this Order.

24 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that
25 are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose
26 (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose
27 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party
28 to sanctions.

1 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it
2 designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must
3 promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

4 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
5 Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
6 ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order
7 must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

8 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

9 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents,
10 but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the
11 Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains
12 protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for
13 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g.,
14 by making appropriate markings in the margins).

15 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for
16 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has
17 indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and
18 before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed
19 "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants
20 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions
21 thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified
22 documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to each page
23 that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page
24 qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected
25 portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

26 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that
27 the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing,
28 or other proceeding, all protected testimony.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated

1 material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to
2 explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the
3 next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer
4 process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the
5 meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without
7 court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain
8 confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5,
9 if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the
10 parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute,
11 whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent
12 declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer
13 requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to
14 make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if
15 applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each
16 challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion
17 challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so,
18 including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions
19 thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a
20 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer
21 requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

22 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the
23 Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g.,
24 to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the
25 Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the
26 confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as
27 described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of
28

1 protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court
2 rules on the challenge.

3 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

4 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is
5 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case
6 only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected
7 Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions
8 described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party
9 must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

10 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location
11 and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized
12 under this Order.

13 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise
14 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party
15 may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

16 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
17 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to
18 disclose the information for this litigation;

19 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the
20 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;

21 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure
22 is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment
23 and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

24 (d) the Court and its personnel;

25 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock
26 jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
27 litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"
28 (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as

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1 authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive
2 from another court.

3 9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED
4 IN THIS LITIGATION

5 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-
6 Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." Such information produced
7 by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief
8 provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a
9 Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

10 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a
11 Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an
12 agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information,
13 then the Party shall:

14 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some
15 or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a
16 Non Party;

17 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective
18 Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific
19 description of the information requested; and

20 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

21 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court
22 within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving
23 Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery
24 request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not
25 produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality
26 agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order
27 to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection
28 in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in *Federal Rule of Civil Procedure* 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review.

Pursuant to *Federal Rule of Evidence* 502(d), if a Producing Party informs another Party or non-Party that a document or information received by the other Party or non-Party is protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, or other applicable privilege (“Protected Material”), the recipient of such Protected Material shall, upon discovery or notification of such a disclosure: (a) promptly return the Protected Material and all copies or summaries thereof in its possession; (b) delete any electronic versions of the Protected Material and all copies or summaries from any data source, or any database it maintains; (c) retrieve all electronic and paper copies and all summaries of the Protected Material provided to any third parties, including experts; (d) destroy any notes that reveal the substance of the Protected Material; and (e) make no use of the information contained in the Protected Material or copies or summaries

thereof. The production of Protected Material shall not constitute a waiver of any privilege or protection. Instead, the Producing Party shall be entitled to assert such privilege or protection in this or any other Federal, State, or other proceeding, and the Protected Material and its subject matter shall be treated as if there had been no such disclosure.

Within a reasonable time after the discovery of the disclosure, the Producing Party will provide a log that describes the basis for the claim that the Protected Material is privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure. The Receiving Party shall have the right to apply to this Court for an order that the Protected Material is not protected from disclosure by any privilege, law, or doctrine in accordance with Paragraph 6 above. The Receiving Party may not, however, assert as a ground for such motion the fact or circumstances of the production or reveal the protected contents of the Protected Material prior to entry of an Order from this Court that such revelation is permitted.

The Party to whom any Protected Material was returned shall retain the Protected Material until the end of the case, including any appeals. If the substance of the Protected Material is discussed in a deposition or pleading before discovery or notification of the disclosure, such testimony or discussion shall be stricken and may not be used for any purpose.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested

persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with *Civil Local Rule 79-5*. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to *Civil Local Rule 79-5(d)* is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to *Civil Local Rule 79-5(e)* unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

1 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

2
3 DATED: July 9, 2015

/s/ Patricia N. Syverson

Patricia N. Syverson, Attorneys for
4 Plaintiff

5
6 DATED: July 9, 2015

/s/ Joshua G. Simon

7 Joshua G. Simon, Attorneys for Defendant

8
9
10 SIGNATURE ATTESTATION

11 I hereby attest that I have on file all holographic signatures corresponding to any
12 signatures indicated by a conformed signature (/s/) within this e-filed document.

13
14 /s/ Joshua G. Simon

Joshua G. Simon

15
16
17
18 **PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 DATED: 7/15/2015

20 
United States District ~~Magistrate~~ Judge

EXHIBIT A**ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
 _____ [print or type full address],
 declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the
 Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the
 Northern District of California on _____ [date] in the case of Case *Phillip Racies v.*
Quincy Bioscience, LLC, No. 3:15-cv-00292 HSG. I agree to comply with and to be
 bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, and I understand and
 acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in
 the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any
 information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or
 entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for
 the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this
 Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after
 termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
 _____ [print or type full address and
 telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this
 action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on July 10, 2015, I electronically filed the foregoing document described as **[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER** with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF System which will send notification of such filing via electronic mail to all counsel of record.

/s/ Joshua G. Simon
Joshua G. Simon